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Whitehall, November 24.

THE following Addreſs hath been preſented to His Majeſty, who received it very Graciouſly.

To His moſt Sacred Majeſty.

The Addreſs of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgeſſes of Your Majeſties New Corporation of *Northampton.*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT *we Your Majeſties moſt bounden and obedient Subjects, cannot lift up our Eyes to Heaven, or breath common Air, without being minded of Gods infinite Mercy to us in the deliverance of Your moſt Excellent Majeſty from the Snares of all Your Bloodthirſty Enemies, and likewiſe (next under the Divine Goodneſs) of Your Majeſties particular Grace, Bounty, and Tenderneſs towards us*

We cannot be inſenſible, Dread Sir, or ever forgetful of Your Royal Compaſſion to us in the time of our Calamity, by reaſon of our late Dreadful Fire, or of the relief which we received from Your Princely Charity in that our ſad Condition. We are likewiſe bound to acknowledge with all Thankfulneſs imaginable, the Effects of Your moſt Gracious Wiſdom and Clemency in the reſtoring us to our former Priviledges, and in the addition likewiſe of other beneficial Grants, very much to the advantage both of this Town and County, wherein Your Royal Tenderneſs hath omitted nothing that may conduce to the comfort and well-being of Your Majeſties moſt Loyal Subjects; Saving what may ſerve to impower ungrateful and ill-affected men to be troubleſome to the Author of our Happineſs, and to the Publick Peace. The leaſt and all we can do in return to ſo Gracious a Prince, and ſo great a Goodneſs, is without any Conditions to offer our Lives and Fortunes to Your Majeſties Service, and in defence of Your Imperial Perſon and Line, upon all occaſions, and againſt all the Enemies of Your Majeſties Crown and Dignity whatſoever.

Naples, Nov. 4. The Spaniſh Armada commanded by the Count *d'Aquilar*, is come hither again; having been ſome time at *Palermo*, whither they were forced by bad weather, and from hence they are to return to *Cadiz*, and will ſail ſo ſoon as the Ships that ſuffered very much by the late Storms, are refitted. We are expecting the Spaniſh Galleys, which we are told are to Winter here.

Genoua, November 10. The Troops of *Milan*, which were encamped on the *Po*, are gone again into their Quarters; and the Count *de Melgar* is now viſiting the Frontier places of that State.

Vienna, November 11. Our advices from *Hungary* tell us, that the Armies are gone into their Winter-quarters: That the Poles pretend to raiſe great Contributions upon the Moldavians, Walachians, and Tranſilvanians, unleſs they will joyn with them in the Proſecution of the War againſt the Turks; and that the King of *Poland*, ſo ſoon as he has ſeen his Troops in their Quarters, will return home, reſolving to hold a Dyet at *Leopol*, in order to the taking the neceſſary Reſolutions for the recruiting and even encreaſing his Army againſt the Spring. The Count *de Staremberg* our Governor, who returned hither three days agone from *Hungary*, has received orders from the Emperor, to cauſe all the Buildings that are within 600 Paces of the Paliſadoes of this place, to be demoliſhed, whereof he has given publick notice, and has particularly recommended the care of this work to our Magiſtrates.

Lintz, November 16. The Duke of *Lorrain* is very ſuddenly expected here. Count *Rabata* is to command in his Highneſſes abſence, the Imperial Forces in *Hungary*, who will have their Head Quarter at *Newſol*. His Imperial Majeſty is ſending the Baron *d'Abele* in quality of his Chief Commiſſioner for *Hungary*; and he will part from hence in few days for *Presbourg*, whither the Towns are to ſend their Deputies to know from him, the Emperor's Reſolutions concerning the Affairs of that Kingdom, and particularly in the matter of Religion, which we are told his Imperial Majeſty will grant them the free exerciſe of

Cologne, November 19. The Letters from *Hungary* give us an account that the Chriſtians have finiſhed their Campagne, and are going into their Winter-quarters: The Duke of *Lorrain* having put a Gariſon of 2000 men into *Gran*, under the command of the Sieur *Carlowitz*. This City is the Seat of the Archbiſhop and Primate of *Hungary*; The Caſtle in which is the Cathedral built by King *Stephen* who lyes buried there, ſtands upon a Rock, that adds very much to the ſtrength of it. In the year 1543. *Soliman* the Second, Emperor of the Turks, made himſelf Maſter of this Place. In 1574. the Archduke *Mathias* beſieged it with an Army of 50000 men, but having advice that *Sinan Bacha* was coming with very formidable Forces to its relief, he raiſed the Siege. In 1595. it was again beſieged by Count *Mansfeldt* General of the Emperor's Forces, who having defeated a Body of Turks that pretended to relieve it, died ſoon after, but the Siege was continued, and the place retaken. In 1605. *Mahomet Baſſa* came before it with a great Army, and beſieged it, and took both the Town and the Caſtle, which has ſince that time remained in the hands of the Turks, till it was now happily recovered by the Imperial Army, under the command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, after a Siege of ſeven days.

Liege, November 18. The 22th inſtant the Treaty of Accommodation between this City and the Elector of *Cologne* their Prince, was ſigned by the Biſhop of *Strasbourg*, on the part of his Electoral Highneſs. And the next day the Magiſtrates made a great Feaſt for the Biſhop of *Strasbourg* at the Town-Houſe.

Hague, November 30. The Prince of *Orange* and the Deputies that were at *Amſterdam*, having reported to the States of *Holland* that that City perſiſted in their Reſolution, not to conſent to the new Levy of 16000 men, the ſaid States are adjourned till Thurſday next, and the ſeveral Members are in the mean time gone home to conſult their Principals.

Bruſſels, November 30. There happen daily rencounters between the French and Spaniſh Parties.

Monſieur